

WEATHER

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Daily Worker

★
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U.S.-BRITISH FLEET BLASTS TOKYO AREA

Planes, Ships Hit Honshu



First Get-Together: Posing together for the first time, President Harry S. Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill are seen as they met just before the first session of the Big Three conference in the Kaiser Wilhelm palace in Potsdam, Germany.

Big 3 Said to Discuss 10-20 Year Reich Occupation

Demonstrate at Franco Consulate

Picket Signs Call for Breaking
Relations With Spanish Government

—See Back Page

Citizens PAC Backs O'Dwyer

—See Page 3

OPA Acts to Stem Fruit Dealers Strike

Four-Fifths of Stores Now
Closed in Brooklyn

—See Page 3

GUAM, July 18 (UP). — A giant American-British naval task force, unchallenged in waters only 10 minutes flying time from Hirohito's palace, hurled 1,500 carrier planes against choice targets on the Japanese homeland today in a massive new strike, enemy broadcasts reported.

The reported assault, starting at noon, followed by a few hours a 2,000-ton broadside leveled at Honshu by 16 Allied warships sailing in to the approaches of Tokyo.

Tokyo said Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet maneuvering off Tokyo Bay was searching the coast for a beachhead suitable for amphibious operations.

Hundreds of fighters and bombers launched from Royal Navy and United States flattops scourged targets in seven prefectures on the main island of Honshu and heavily hit shattered Tokyo itself, Tokyo radio said.

Halsey's fleet opened the new attack—the 43d consecutive daily raid against Japan—from a position off the Chiba prefecture coast, less than 35 miles from Tokyo, according to enemy accounts.

Today's great new air strike continued throughout the afternoon. Tokyo said swarms of planes struck not only at Honshu air fields, but also at "military facilities." The biggest raids were centered in Chiba, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tichigi, Fukuuhima and Saitama prefectures—a heavily populated area.

STEEL PLANT WRECKED

Two hundred and fifty planes hit the important Yokasuka naval station, a main headquarters for what is left of the Japanese fleet.

Halsey's fleet wrecked the Hitachi steel plant at Mito, 35 miles from the heart of Tokyo. The warships pumped shells at the rate of a ton a second and blew the steel works into a mass of flaming rubble. The Iowa and other dreadnaughts withdrew without taking a single answering shot. Japanese shore batteries—for reasons best known to the enemy—withheld their fire.

Tokyo said 1,000 Japanese were killed or wounded in the sea and air bombardment of industrial and military targets on the northern island of Hokkaido during the weekend.

ARMY PLANES HIT KYUSHU

MANILA, Thursday, July 19 (UP).—More than 350 bombers and fighters blasted air fields and industrial targets on Kyushu Monday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as ground troops on western Borneo penetrated 30 miles inland to capture the river port of Marudi without opposition.

The assault on Kyushu included the first major attacks against the Japanese home islands by A-26 Invader attack bombers, which also are the first planes redeployed from the European theatre to see action in the Pacific.

The Invaders took off from the airforce bases on Okinawa to smash targets on the southeast coast of Kyushu and the major air field network around Kiyazaki, damaging four or five of the enemy's remaining serviceable planes still parked on the fields.

Other heavy, medium and fighter bombers joined with the Invaders to blast targets from the northern to the southern tip of Kyushu.

Big Three Said to Weigh 10-20 Year Reich Occupation

POTSDAM, July 18 (UP).—President Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin are discussing a 10 to 20-year occupation regime for Germany, it was reported unofficially tonight.

after the Big Three had held their second plenary meeting in the heavily guarded, secrecy-surrounded Potsdam compound.

It was understood that the Big Three were still discussing, in their plenary meetings, the sweeping program they are to consider at what promised to be a long conference, lasting anywhere up to three weeks. Relations of the three leaders were said to be cooperative and cordial.

Only the tiniest bits of real news seeped out of the strict censorship imposed and up to 10 p.m. it had not even been admitted that the Big Three got together for their second meeting.

However, according to unofficial reports, the control of Germany and the nature and duration of the Allied occupation were among the first questions.

The Soviet Union was believed likely, especially, to seek a long occupation in order to make sure that Germany would not have the chance in a measurable time, even if she had the disposition, to attack her neighbors.

TWO LUNCHES

The President set a conference record by eating two lunches—the first as the guest of Churchill, the second as the guest of Stalin, with caviar, meat and fish on the second menu.

President Truman, wearing a light summer suit and a broadrimmed gray hat, walked the short distance from his Little White House in the American area to lunch with Churchill.

Then the President went to Stalin's headquarters at 3 p.m. to eat his second lunch.

Guests included Byrnes, Ross, Vaughan, Vardaman, Charles E. Bohlen, assistant to the Secretary of State, who is serving as the President's interpreter; Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and V. N. Pavlov, Stalin's interpreter.

Model Found Dead Of Gas Poisoning

Mrs. Alicia Martyn, 25, former model and singer, was found dead of gas poisoning at 3:15 a.m. today in her apartment.

The police said her body was propped against the oven of a kitchen range on which one jet was open. She left two notes that were illegible.

Robert Martyn, her husband, said he retired at 10 p.m. and his wife said she would go to bed later. Martyn is former owner of the La-Conga night club and is a customers' man for the brokerage firm of Barr-Cohen and Co. He said he had learned after his marriage in December, 1944, that his wife had attempted suicide once before by slashing her wrists. The marriage was Martyn's fifth.

State CPA Convention Opens Saturday Instead of Tomorrow

The New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association will open at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave., next Saturday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock, the Convention Arrangements Committee announced yesterday. Originally the convention was scheduled to open Friday evening.

Belgian Senate OKs Regent Bill

BRUSSELS, July 18 (UP).—The Belgian Senate today approved, 77 to 58, a Government measure to retain the regency in Belgium until such time as Parliament decides on the status of King Leopold.

The bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, 98 to 6. Five members of the Senate abstained from voting in today's roll call.

The bill calls for a debate to discuss the question of the King's return. The debate is opposed by members of the Catholic Party, supporters of the King, whose six Cabinet members resigned yesterday.

To Sell Surplus U.S. War Stocks

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The government's huge stock of war surpluses should be sold under policies that will encourage local enterprise and promote full employment, W. Stuart Symington, new chairman of the Surplus Property Board, said today.

He told a press conference that it definitely would be desirable to sell surplus plants and facilities at lower prices to locally-owned business than at higher prices to monopolies.

Symington made public a report to the board by Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy liquidation commissioner, charged with disposal of foreign surpluses.

He said his office is following a policy to prevent overseas supplies from being "dumped" on domestic markets, to obtain best possible returns for the American taxpayer, and to make no sales that might endanger future world peace.

Symington said, in reply to a question, that he favored continuation of the new steel industry on the Pacific coast if its operation could be financed by west coast citizens. He said he would do what he could to help them have their own steel industry.

Penalized by Navy For Goodyear Strike

AKRON, O., July 18 (UP).—Capt. H. K. Clark, Navy officer in charge of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., said today that four men have been charged with the responsibility of a work stoppage which occurred after the Navy seized control of the strike-bound plant.

Clark said the men have been discharged and certified to Selective Service for possible induction. They were also refused referrals to work elsewhere in essential war work.

The men were among 15 suspended. Nine were held blameless,



The initial session of the Big Three conference gets under way in the Kaiser Wilhelm palace in Potsdam, Germany, with President Harry S. Truman (back to camera and sitting in broad-backed chair) presiding. At his right is Secretary of State Byrnes and next to the State Secretary is Admiral Leahy, the President's naval advisor. At the top left is Prime Minister Churchill, with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at his right. At the right and seen in profile is Premier Stalin. Sitting at his right is Soviet Foreign Secretary Molotov.

Quotes Stalin: Anti-Soviet Poles Misled Allies On Red Army

LONDON, July 18 (UP).—Joseph Stalin was quoted today as charging that anti-Soviet Poles were responsible for giving the Allies a false idea early in the war that the Soviet Union's military forces were weak. The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, quoted Stalin in an article in the News Chronicle as making the statement.

According to Johnson, Stalin told him:

"Mr. Churchill asked Gen. Gamelin (Gen. Maurice Gamelin, Allied Generalissimo on the Western front) what was Russia's strength. Gamelin said: 'Russia is empty. Russia has no strength.' Gamelin and the French relied for this information on Poles who were hostile to Russia."

Johnson quoted Stalin as saying that it was easy for Britain and the USSR to keep together when they were fighting Germany side by side but that now, with Germany beaten, it was less easy to avoid friction.

"But we want to do it," Stalin was quoted as saying. "We want to keep firm our union not only in words but in deeds. We have no wish whatsoever to hurt England or hinder England. We want to be friends with England and friends in deeds as well as words. If your politicians will do it we will."



Hewlett Johnson

Navy Ships and Auxiliaries Now Over 100,000

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The Navy disclosed tonight, on the fifth anniversary of the two-ocean Navy program, that 1,322 combatant ships—3,120,028 tons—have been added to the fleet since July 1, 1940, and the overall Navy has expanded since Pearl Harbor from 7,695 ships to more than 100,000 ships and auxiliaries.

From the 1,705 combatant vessels on hand July 1, 1940, or built since that time, 140 were lost in the war and an unannounced number have been turned over to other nations. This brings known combatant ship strength on July 1, 1945, to 1,500 or 4,433,418 tons.

Navy auxiliary strength has grown from 554,308 tons to 9,000,000 tons. These include fleet tenders, repair vessels and mine, landing, patrol and coastal craft.

Found Guilty in Hackensack Murder

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18 (UP).—Arthur de Groat, 34-year-old odd job man, was found guilty of first degree murder today in the slaying and attempted rape of Mrs. Dorothy McCready, 57, last May 1 in her home.

Senate Defeats Taft's Attempt To Stall Vote on Bretton Woods

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The Senate today defeated, 52 to 31, an attempt by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), to stall final action on the Bretton Woods monetary agreements until Nov. 15, and moved closer to a vote on whether the United States shall invest \$6,000,000,000 in the global stabilization enterprise.

Taft, leading opponent of the agreements, earlier had sought a postponement until after an international economic conference.

Two Democrats, Pat McCarran of Nevada and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, joined Wisconsin Progressive Robert M. LaFollette in voting with the 28 Republicans for the motion.

But eight Republicans joined 44 Democrats to defeat it. They were Sens. George D. Aiken and Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Homer Ferguson, Michigan, Wayne Morse,

Ore.; Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; Alexander Smith, New Jersey; Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan.

Republicans contended that there is "no tremendous urgency" for passage, and that the proposed increase in lending power of the export-import bank would take care of immediate foreign loan requirements.

But Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley asserted that "nothing could do more to embarrass President Truman, 'now meeting with Stalin and Churchill at Potsdam, Germany.'"

HORSE-TRADING VIEW

Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.) said however, that "this delay would strengthen President Truman's hand. It would show the other nations that we have begun to pass and reject as they have been pausing and

reflecting." Republican whip Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska asked if it would not be better to postpone action until a thorough study of the world's economy had been made. "What is the hurry?" he asked.

Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (R-Ill.), urged that the country keep control of its own lending.

"This is premature," he said. "In the hysteria of good will sweeping this country, some people want to ram these agreements through. We might at least wait until the Big Three meeting is over. We might learn something from that meeting."

Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.), suggested that "some other nations put their cards on the table before we show all of ours."

Barkley said postponement would mean that the signatory nations could not meet the Dec. 31 deadline for making their subscriptions.

Citizens PAC Backs O'Dwyer for Mayor

Announcing his organization's complete support for District Attorney William O'Dwyer's mayoralty campaign, Raymond J. Walsh, spokesman for the New York Citizens Political Action Committee, yesterday blasted Judge Jonah Goldstein as a Tammany man who has "never participated in any undertaking for good government."

"Judge Goldstein's attempts to disassociate himself from Tammany is ludicrous on the face of his record," Walsh declared at a press conference here. Mr. Walsh further maintained that Gov. Dewey personally chose Goldstein as his party's candidate and the mayoralty campaign is now "a fight between democracy and reaction."

"We're more than happy that a man of District Attorney O'Dwyer's stature is in this campaign to represent all the forces that fought for Roosevelt's election last year," the New York Citizens PAC representative affirmed.

Mr. Walsh then asserted that the Liberal Party "has been dangerously misguided and has become a liberal front for reaction. There is evidently a great deal of anxiety among the membership in the Liberal Party

because of this development," said Mr. Walsh.

On the councilmanic front, it was learned yesterday that the American Labor Party in Brooklyn is considering the designation of a Democratic Negro leader, Bertram L. Baker, as its second candidate for City Council. It has already nominated Milton Goell, prominent civic and Jewish leader.

Baker is a Democratic nominee and has wide support among Negro leaders in the borough. He has cooperated with the ALP in the past.

See Epstein Heading Group for O'Dwyer

Henry Epstein, former state solicitor general, is expected to head an independent citizens' committee for William O'Dwyer, Democratic-ALP candidate for Mayor. Epstein is a popular figure in New York Democratic and labor ranks.

A break occurred in Democratic ranks when Assemblyman Patrick Sullivan, leader in the Seventh District, announced his support for Jonah Goldstein, Republican candidate for Mayor. Sullivan is involved in a primary fight for leadership and had sought O'Dwyer's help.



O'DWYER

Senate, House Get 65-Cent Wage Bills

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A bill to put a 65-cent-an-hour floor under American wages was introduced in the Senate today by New York's Democratic Senator James M. Mead.

An identical bill was introduced in the House today by Rep. Frank E. Hook, (D-Mich) and a group of other Congressmen.

The bill, which includes seamen, cannery and fish processing workers, will have the active backing of labor.

Mead acted at the request of Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), who was called home by the death of his father. Co-sponsors include Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY), Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), Sen. Joseph P. Guffey (D-Pa.), Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa.), Sen. Elbert E. Thomas (D-Utah), Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash) and Sen. Francis J. Myers (D-Pa.).

The bill amends the Fair Labor Standards Act, which now provides minimum of 40 cents an hour. It would empower industry committees to raise minimums to 75 cents in particular industries.

A statement from Pepper declared that an increase in the statutory minimum wage is a necessary step in bringing about an orderly reconversion...to peace time economy.

"The country will never again tolerate mass unemployment such as we had during the early 1930's. Yet such unemployment is inevitable unless we maintain a high level of purchasing power among the mass of the people...."

"Putting a door under wage rates will keep the economy flourishing at a high level."

Three-Month Baby Lost in Bus Wreck

RICHMOND, Va., July 18 (UP).—A three-month-old baby was missing today after a Greyhound bus plunged from a weakened bridge into rain-swollen Gillies Creek within the Richmond city limits.

Hospital authorities said the other 45 passengers and the bus driver had been rescued. They were treated for shock and exposure at local hospitals. None was seriously injured.

Council Term Made 4 Years

The term of City Councilmen has been extended from two to four years. A bill to that effect, passed by the City Council and the Board of Estimate, has been signed by the Mayor, it was learned yesterday.

Ask Pole Troops Get Out of Italy

ANCONA, Italy, July 18 (UP).—Polish troops in Italy are committing "violences either individually or collectively," it was charged in Rome by the Communist newspaper *Unita*.

For the second time since Anglo-American recognition of the Warsaw Polish government, the Communist newspaper asked that Polish troops be withdrawn to avoid "possible serious incidents."

The paper declared there was no longer "any military necessity for prolonging the undesirable sojourn of Poles in Italy."

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of Polish forces in Italy, said today that he would never order his troops to return to Poland "under present conditions."

800 Riot in Jail At Guelph, Ont.

GUELPH, Ont., July 18 (UP).—Six inmates were held in special custody today at the Guelph reformatory as authorities investigated a riot of 800 prisoners yesterday in which two guards were stabbed.

The outbreak was reported to have followed a protest on food.

War Dep't Slams Red-Baiting of Gl's

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department in a written statement today again affirmed the loyalty of a group of army officers, who have been attacked as "Communists" by the Chicago Tribune and by the chief investigator for the House Military Affairs Committee.

The department also lauded the military record of the group.

Today's Army statement was issued one hour after Ralph Burton, a former attorney

for Father Coughlin, who is now chief investigator for the House Military Affairs Committee, had issued a release smearing 20 officers, 13 of them by name, and three enlisted men.

Many of the men had fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and their services in that war against fascism was one of Burton's chief counts against them.

The War Department statement stands firmly on the position taken at special House Military Affairs Committee hearings last March by Maj. Gen. Bissell, chief of Military Intelligence; Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, chief of the Office of Strategic Services, and Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

The three War Department and military leaders were confronted with a Chicago Tribune story baiting 10 of the officers in the present list as "Communists" who allegedly believed in using "force and violence" against the American government.

General Bissell indignantly replied that the ten were using "force and violence" — but against American enemies only.

WERE BUDDIES

Donovan told how he buddied with Lieut. Irving Goff, and three of the other named men in the mud of the battle on an Italian beachhead.

All praised the ten as supremely loyal and brave.

Burton, however, appeared today before a special Military Affairs sub-committee with a horrendous Dies-like document, listing each of the 16 named men as "Communist" or "Communist-led."

In fact a count against one man, Capt. Henry Clovis Collins of Napier Field, Ala., was that a national action conference on civil rights, with which he was allegedly connected, had "assailed... the Dies committee."

Burton's testimony, which was released by permission of the special subcommittee, headed by R. Ewing Thomason (D-Tex) smears the following officers and enlisted men, whose loyalty and military qualities the War Department so strongly endorses:

Maj. Edward Newhouse, listed as a former writer for the *Daily Worker* and *New Masses*; Capt. Herbert Aptheker, listed as a historian of Negro struggles, and a *New Masses* and *Negro journals* writer; Capt. Horace Warner Truesdale, former president of Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.

A group of veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which Burton attacks as "Communist." These include:

GUERRILLA LEADER

Lt. Goff, famed guerilla leader in Spain, and behind-the-lines hero in Italy; Lt. Milton Wolf, Lt. Irving Pagans, Lt. Jerry Cook, and Lt. Vincent Losowski, who had brilliant records behind the Nazi lines in Italy with Goff.

One of the counts against Cook was a demonstration against the French Consulate in New York on behalf of Spanish refugees, shortly before the betrayal of France.

Other smeared officers and men include Lt. Jerry Trauber, listed as an IWO man and a Young Communist writer; Lt. Jerry Finkelstein, listed as an IWO man; Lt. Richard Crilley, Sgt. Mare Blitzstein, AEF composer, T/5 Theodore Draper, former *New Masses* writer and historian; Sgt. Dashiell Hammett, who served on many committees for Spain, for Tom Mooney and for

(Continued on Back Page)



German women in Berlin form a bucket brigade as they help to clean up the city's debris. Those willing to work on the rubble pile are given extra food allowances by the Soviets.

OPA Acts to Stem Fruit Dealers' Strike

OPA and the City Department of Markets stepped into the muddled fruit and vegetable situation yesterday as the strike of Brooklyn retailers spread to include four-fifths of the independent fruit merchants.

Moving to prevent the spread of the strike to Manhattan and the Bronx, acting OPA regional director Charles T. Abernethy met in the morning with Max Sloan, president of the Allboro Merchants Association. The Allboro group had threatened strike action and was due to set the date at a meeting of its members last night.

Abernethy offered the cooperation of OPA in eliminating the grievances of the retailers. Specifically, he suggested two committees to work with committees of the retailers. One, headed by Callman Gottesman, chief New York area OPA enforcement chief, would go after black market practices of wholesalers. The other, headed by Russell Hill, regional OPA price executive, is to review current OPA price mark-ups which, retailers complain, do not take into account losses due to spoilage and shrinkage.

Sloan accepted Abernethy's proposals and said he would urge members of his organization to cooperate with OPA by refusing to pay back market prices to wholesalers.

In Brooklyn, where about 1,600 of the 2,000 independent retailers are on strike, according to Department of Markets figures, the department is taking steps to ensure that retailers who want to remain open and are in needed areas, receive protection. It is placing inspectors in their stores and putting out signs reading: "Notice: this store is operating at the request of the Department of Markets. Official inspector on premises."

One such sign has been placed in a store at 237 Schenectady Ave. A second sign will be placed this morning in a store at 1123 Ave. J, operated by George Tiefer. Tiefer had closed but agreed to open at the

request of the department. The Schenectady Ave. store had not closed.

In Queens, about 25 percent of the 500 independent retailers were closed. Both in Queens and in Brooklyn the strike is led by the Associated Fruit Merchants.

Consumers in most places are not inconvenienced too much by the strike since they can get their produce in groceries and chain outlets.

Seamen See WLB Today on Wages

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Twenty rank and file seamen will join vice-presidents Howard McKenzie and Jack Lawrenson of the National Maritime Union in testifying for a higher wage level before the War Labor Board tomorrow and Friday.

The seamen's war bonus was cut by one-third July 15, reducing their total income by one-sixth. The NMU and other maritime unions are asking a wage floor of 55 cents (the WLB minimum rate) in place of the present 34-cent seagoing minimum.

A. T. & T. Case Certified to WLB

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach certified to the War Labor Board today a dispute between the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, and 18,000 members of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (Ind). The issue is maintenance of membership.

State ALP Plans Wide Campaign For Big GI Vote

Based on the unusually heavy demand from friends and relatives of the men and women in the armed services for war ballot application cards to enable them to vote in the forthcoming New York City elections, the State Headquarters of the American Labor Party yesterday (Wednesday, July 18th) predicted a record-breaking city vote for an off-Presidential year on Election Day, Nov. 6.

In view of this increased public interest in insuring veterans their right to vote, it was indicated that the American Labor Party would join with other organizations in asking Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to set, by City Hall proclamation, an official day to be known as "Help Our Servicemen to Vote Day" for greater community circulation of war ballot application cards.

Benjamin Fielding, State Executive Secretary of the American Labor Party, said "The circulation of war ballot application forms issued as a public service by the American Labor Party throughout the State of New York has already reached 750,000 cards."

"Over this coming week - end, teams of distributors from 219 American Labor Party district clubs throughout New York City will start a door-to-door campaign to every service family home in their neighborhoods."

"In addition, American Labor Party district clubs are sending special communications to the servicemen and women on the War Voters List which was issued for the first time by the New York City Board of Elections."

Mr. Fielding declared in addition "We will renew our efforts in requesting Governor Dewey at the coming Special Session of the State Legislature to liberalize the State Election Law in regard to the soldier vote."

"V-E Day" and the present transfer of large forces to the far-off military theatre of operations in the Pacific area make it more important than ever to insure that New York's men and women serving in the armed forces are able to participate fully in the coming municipal elections throughout the State."

"The amendments necessary are: (a) To allow friends and relatives of servicemen to apply for war ballots in their behalf; (b) to extend the time for receipt of the soldier ballots to December 10th; and (c) to include within the provisions of the law civilian personnel connected with the armed forces."

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Win Negro Nurse Training Rights

Negro nurses have won their fight for admission into all schools operated by the city's Department of Hospitals, and are employed in all city hospitals, it was stated yesterday by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, declared yesterday.

Mrs. Staupers, in a report covering activities of the Citizens Committee of the association from 1935, said that Negro nurses had been barred from all except four of the city's tax-supported hospitals when the Citizens Committee was formed. Its avowed purpose was to banish "all forms of discrimination from every branch of nursing education and service."

A campaign will soon be initiated, she said, to increase the number of Negro nurses.

Unequal Pay For Women Cited

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Striking evidence of continued discrimination against women in industry was produced here yesterday by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The Women's Bureau cited a study of 25 selected industries by the National Industrial Conference Board which showed that men's average earnings in all occupations were higher than those of women, and that in unskilled occupations men's wages were higher by 20 percent.

This was taken in labor circles here as a strong argument for the equal pay bill sponsored by leading national women's organizations and introduced by Rep. Mary Norton (D-NJ).

There has been no action in Congress as yet on this bill. But there is a renewed drive for the so-called Equal Rights amendment which would nullify much protective social legislation for women. Earlier this week the House Judiciary Committee overwhelmingly approved the Equal Rights amendment.

New Tires in 1946 For A-Card Holders

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—Outgoing Rubber Director John L. Collier said today that some new tires will be available to A-card holders by next February or March for the first time since July, 1943.

Collier, who resigned to return to his post as president of the B. F. Goodrich Co., estimated that about 3,000,000 tires above essential needs will be available by the end of 1943 and that production will increase during early 1946.

Robert S. Wilson, vice-president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., will succeed Collier.

McKim Resigns U.S. Loan Post

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(UP).—Edward McKim, administrative assistant to John W. Snyder, retiring Federal loan administrator, said today that he has submitted his resignation, effective the day Snyder takes office as War Mobilization and Reconversion Director.

A LEGISLATIVE MUST

THE six New Deal Senators who have introduced a reconversion unemployment bill modelled on President Truman's proposals two months ago have placed before Congress one of the most urgent and immediate issues on the domestic front.

The Senators, for whom Sen. Harley Kilgore of West Virginia has been spokesman, propose that Congress act at once to provide unemployment compensation for displaced war workers up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

They have not been content to wait for the slow-moving and hostile House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees to get around to this vital legislation. They have shown an initiative and determination on this issue which has unfortunately not been displayed by the official administration leadership in Congress.

And they have improved the inadequate bill introduced reluctantly by Rep. Robert

An Editorial

Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The Senate bill covers maritime, government and food processing employees. It provides increased benefits for returning veterans. And it eliminates the restrictions in the Doughton bill that the benefits cannot go into effect until 600,000 have filed claims for unemployment compensation.

The problem now is action. Sen. Walter George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, should be deluged with requests to hold speedy hearings on the new bill. And Rep. Doughton should be urged to initiate hearings before his committee.

Congress should be reminded that provision for the human side of reconversion, for the bread and butter problems of millions of war workers, is somewhat more urgent than an extended vacation for legislators anxious to leave Washington during the summer dog days.



Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, Mona Lisa, returns to the Louvre in Paris from its wartime hiding place, while interested spectators look on.

State Anti-Bias Body Gets 25 Complaints

The new State Commission Against Discrimination, charged with prosecuting cases involving violation of New York's Ives-Quinn Law, had received 25 complaints at the end of its first two weeks. The commission began its work July 1.

Henry C. Turner, chairman of the commission, told the Daily Worker yesterday that one of the 25 complaints was withdrawn, that one was completed, that four were turned back because the commission lacked jurisdiction, and that the remainder now await action.

"I am convinced," Turner said, "that we have practical legislation in the Ives-Quinn Law and that it will work."

Employers are constantly making inquiries about details of the Ives-Quinn Law, indicating that although some may not like it they wish to avoid violating it. Most employers, Mr. Turner said, show an eagerness to cooperate. Most of their inquiries, he declared, related to the application forms furnished persons seeking employment. Employers want to know whether or not it is illegal to specify an applicant's race, creed or national origin. The law says it is.

The commission's office at 124 E. 28 St. houses four other members besides Mr. Turner: Edward W. Edwards, former secretary of the State Federation of Labor, AFL; Mrs. Leopold K. Simon, formerly of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, and Elmer A. Carter, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Julian J. Reiss, the fifth member, has charge of the Albany office.

Asked about the advisory councils authorized by the new law, Mr. Turner said that the commission functions under two main divisions; first, the general education campaign "to try to educate the community to the proper attitude to those prohibited types of discrimination in employment" and secondly, the "rectification of cases where discrimination has been practiced."

Educating the community, he said, will be done through regional, statewide, and local councils now being set up. Council members will be selected and will work on a voluntary basis. Explaining what he meant by "rectification of cases," Mr. Turner said complaints are investigated and every attempt made to determine their validity. Settlement depends upon the findings.

Legion Says Bill Cuts Vets' Care

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The American Legion today attacked a proposed veterans' hospitalization bill as "an economy axe wielded against the veterans."

John T. Taylor, Legion Legislative Director, told a Senate Finance subcommittee that the measure "can be interpreted only as an effort to save money at the expense of disabled men and women who served in the armies of our country."

The bill was introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), at the request of the Veterans Administration. It would coordinate existing hospitalization laws and give the Veterans Administration wide discretion in extending medical care to disabled veterans with disabilities which were not incurred in service.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, retiring Veterans Administrator, told the committee that the bill "corrects many inequalities in present laws" and should be passed.

9-State Group Backs Missouri Valley Power

OMAHA, Neb., July 18 (FP).—A committee to "carry the movement for the Missouri Valley Authority into every city, hamlet, farm and crossroad in the valley" was formed at a two-day conference of labor, civic, business and professional leaders from nine of the 10 Missouri valley states.

The program adopted by the committee urges Congressmen from the 10 states to speed passage of the Murray MVA bill and calls for collection of 1,000,000 signatures for a petition to Congress before the next Senate hearings on the bill, scheduled for early fall.

Principal resolution of the conference, introduced by vice-president William Sentner of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), demanded that Sen. John Overton (D-La.), MVA opponent, "and all other Senators like him cease their double book-keeping methods whereby on one hand they laud the San Francisco Charter and on the other kill off legislation which would carry its deeds to the American people"

UNEMPLOYMENT AHEAD

Warning that returning servicemen are "haunted by the specter of mass unemployment" and that farmers "are beset by the prospect of postwar deflation of farm incomes and foreclosures," the resolution continued:

"The people of the Missouri Valley must break from the bondage of a starving agricultural economy, the powerful power trust and the absentee land hoarders who have amassed power and wealth by keeping the people impoverished."

Delegates heard a report from State Sen. Claude B. Ricketts, who headed the official Missouri delegation which recently toured TVA to investigate its operation and effect upon Tennessee Valley economy. Emphasizing the importance of TVA-created recreational facilities to the people, Ricketts said the Tennessee River "is now a chain of inland lakes" providing abundant opportunity for fishing, boating and other recreation.

"I thought more of the human race I belong to when I saw that," he said.

Officers of the newly-formed Regional Committee for MVA include Leif Erickson, former Montana Supreme Court Judge, president; Raymond R. Tucker, chairman of the Missouri Committee for MVA, vice-president; and International representative John E. Wetzig of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), treasurer. The executive committee will also include three representatives each from the AFL and CIO.



Water-soaked wreckage is strewn on the main after-deck of the USS Nevada, after fires caused by a Japanese suicide plane off Okinawa were brought under control. The hit knocked out both automatic weapons and a main battery turret, and killed 11 and wounded 41. The valiant ship returned to her assigned bombardment within a few hours after the hit.

Strikes Declining Throughout Nation

The number of strikes declined considerably throughout the nation yesterday, with the number of workers still out numbering approximately 20,000. In Southern Illinois 10,000

coal miners who struck last week in protest against meatless meals, asserting they could not maintain their strength on the amounts of rations they received, began returning to the pits as the OPA assured them more red points would be provided. The OPA promised 50 more red points a month to miners, it was reported.

In Chicago a six weeks strike at R. R. Donnelley & Sons Lakeside Press, ended.

At Alameda, California, a jurisdictional strike of shipyard workers continued into its fourth day. The strike, which began as 800 AFL men quit the General Engineering Company yard when CIO ship scalers were hired, involved nearly 4,000 workers employed in the building of 21 ships. The War Labor Board ordered the men back to work yesterday. The strikers were reported to be meeting to decide whether or not to return to the yards.

PHONE WORKERS OUT

At Warren, O., telephone workers remained out and the phone service was down for the third successive day. The telephone operators, members of the United Electrical Workers, AFL, walked out when the Company refused to meet their wage demand for a 30-cent-an-hour increase.

In Detroit members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, Independent, walked out of the United States Rubber Company plant, allegedly over the dismissal of 12 of their members. The MESA strikers said their action was directed against the company's acceding to CIO United Rubber Workers' demands for the dismissal of the 12. Some 6,000 workers in the plant were said to have refused to cross the picket line.

An eighty-day strike at Graham-Paige, where 2,900 workers were out, appeared near settlement as United Automobile Workers, CIO, Local 142, summoned a general membership meeting for Thursday morning to discuss ending the strike.

500 MEN IDLE

An American Metal Product Corporation strike still kept 500 men idle. CIO-UAW workers walked out as the result of the dismissal of five employees.

The War Labor Board ordered Pure Oil strikers in Toledo and Newark, O., and Cabin Creek, W. Va., to return to work. The strikers, members of the Oil Workers' Union, CIO, walked out in protest against the discharge of two union officials.

The strike at the Electro-Metallurgical Co. at Charleston, W. Va., continued into the third day, while leaders of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union, CIO, sought a settlement of the grievances involved.

At Beaumont, Tex., some 8,000 striking AFL shipbuilders agreed to return to their jobs at the Pennsylvania shipyard pending settlement of grievances. The workmen have been on strike since Monday.

Army officials were attempting to end a strike of 600 workers at the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. plants near St. Louis.

In Birmingham, Ala., AFL printers kept the city's three major newspapers shut down.

UE Urges Vet Pay Protection

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The executive board of District Council 8, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, today insisted that "no veteran or laid-off war worker should be forced to take a job paying lower than union scale."

The UE's demand followed a report that the Unemployment Compensation Commission, working in conjunction with the United States Employment Service, is refusing benefits to veterans who decline 40, 50 and 60 cents an hour jobs.

In a resolution adopted by a recently concluded two-day session of the executive board the CIO union pointed out that "in no case should veterans or laid-off war workers be forced to take jobs at rates lower than those set by the War Labor Board."

The executive board of District 8 represents 33,200 workers. Some 16,000 of its men are in service.

William Sentner, general vice-president of UE, today disclosed the program adopted by the executive board, including comprehensive assistance to veterans, maintenance of wages and reconversion.

The union called upon President Truman to authorize all branches of the service to requisition unused houses, buildings and sufficient hotel, club or other facilities to provide adequate housing for demobilized servicemen until the housing shortage is alleviated.

Steep Cutbacks Seen by WPB

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The rate of munitions production by next December will be one-third less than it was on V-E Day, it was forecast today by J. D. Small, acting chairman of the War Production Board, who testified before the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Small declared that from V-E Day to next December the scheduled munitions production rate will have dropped from \$60,000,000,000 a year to \$40,000,000,000.

The WPB official said that complete or partial contract cancellations would account for more than \$14,000,000,000 of the cut in production.

Small admitted that there would be "unequal layoffs of workers" since cancellations would hit some producing areas harder than others. He insisted, however, that the remaining prime contracts are being "fairly and equitably" distributed between the major sections of the country.

Professionals Urge Charter Action

Immediate ratification of the United Nations Charter by the Senate was urged yesterday in a statement issued by the governing board of the National Council of Scientific, Professional, Art and White Collar Organizations.

Organizations joining with the Council in issuing the statement were: The American Library Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the United Office & Professional Workers of America, the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, Alpha Kappa Alpha, the National Lawyers Guild, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, the National Council of Negro Women, the American Association of Scientific Workers.

Canning Exhibit By Manhattan CDVO

A canning exhibit sponsored by the Consumer Services Division of the Manhattan CDVO has opened at the Bank For Savings, 70th St. and Third Ave., and will remain open until the end of July.

The exhibit will emphasize sugar substitutes and its extenders. Free literature will be available and an expert on canning will be on hand once a week, on Fridays, from 1:30 to 3 P.M. The exhibit will be open every day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sundays.

Indiana CIO Maps Reconversion, Wage, Job Drive

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—A meeting of Indiana CIO union presidents here last weekend expressed alarm at the crisis the country is facing, and mapped out a program of political action to beat back the drive of reactionaries.

The CIO leaders undertook an immediate statewide campaign to mobilize the entire population to support a realistic reconversion program with full employment and immediate revision of the nation's wage policy.

A resolution pointed out reconversion is now being conducted in a "haphazard, catch-as-catch-can fashion."

The meeting called upon "President Truman, the Congress of the United States and the agencies of the Federal Government connected with the war effort to act now to organize, schedule and program the reconversion, to provide for the needs of displaced workers and for the use of war plants, even if government operation is necessary."

WAGE PROGRAM

On wages, the CIO representatives recommended that the present "downward trend of the national income" be counteracted by:

"Immediate revision of the national wage policy to permit increases up to the cost of living and to provide for the maintenance of 48 hours' take-home pay for the 40 hour week."

The meeting urged strong support for the full employment bill and the Murray-Wagner-Dingell overall social security bill, and called for the immediate rejection of the Ball-Burton-Hatch anti-labor bill as an attempt to emulate Hitler's "labor front."

To accomplish the program, the CIO heads urged immediate "appropriate political action," including "stewards' meetings, officers' meetings, mass meetings, press, radio, leaflet, pamphlet, shop paper, contacting public officials, politi-

Ask National CIO Reconversion Drive

CAMDEN, N. J., July 18.—The CIO here has asked the national CIO officers to call a nation-wide demonstration for the CIO reconversion program before September.

The motion was passed at the last meeting of the South Jersey Industrial Union Council, representing over 50,000 workers at New York Ship, RCA, Campbell Soup, UE and other shops.

The meeting also authorized the local CIO-PAC to picket Congressmen during the summer recess for the CIO job, wages and price control program.

clans, ministers, service organizations, special groups, farmers, etc.; collection of specific information about the postwar prospects and needs of every community and properly publicizing them."

Tribute Tuesday

To Emma Lazarus

Ceremonies commemorating the 96th anniversary of the birth of the Jewish poet, writer and crusader for human rights, Emma Lazarus, will be staged at the foot of the Statue of Liberty next Tuesday.

Arranged by the Emma Lazarus Division, Women's Organization of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, the gathering will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a message released today, paid tribute to Emma Lazarus whose 96th birthday is to be commemorated on July 24th at the foot of the Statue of Liberty.

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DON'T drive your news-dealer, who has served you well all year long, to distraction by leaving him with piles of unsold papers while you rest on your vacation.

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HOT SPOT

A Versailles for Japan?

THERE seems to be little doubt that important administration circles are working to amplify the unconditional surrender terms for Japan. The whole thing is fraught with immense dangers of which the labor movement must be aware.

Tuesday's N. Y. Herald Tribune in a front page story by its Washington reporter, Jack Steele, disclosed that the modification of unconditional surrender terms was under way. Yesterday, he says, that "ranking officials of the State Department and members of Congress" confirmed the reports. He cites one unnamed member of Congress who conferred with President Truman on the subject.

Japan would give up all territorial conquests, destroy her heavy industries and shipyards and be subject to a control of her imports. In return, Japan would not be invaded or occupied except for a small "supervisory force." The Imperial government, together with the Emperor would remain in power. There is no mention of what would become of the Japanese army which would presumably remain intact. There is not even a hint of punishing the militarists and their industrialist backers. What is more, one of the highest officials of the State Department told Steele that it was "likely" that these terms would be transmitted to the Japanese in the near future, either by a public announcement or through neutral diplomatic channels.

It should be noted that the Herald Tribune's editorial yesterday takes this seriously and argues strongly against such an approach. The Stock Exchange likewise took this seriously enough to register a sharp drop in share quotations. And the air is thick with rumors along the same lines.

Let us be frank—this is a plan to defeat Japan without smashing Japanese imperialism. This is another Versailles which would subordinate Japan to the United States without in any way removing the conditions for the revival of Japanese imperialism later on. This is a plan to use a reactionary Japan against the liberation movements of China and Asia generally, as well as against the USSR.

Such ideas from Washington can only encourage the Japanese militarists to prolong the war in the hope of gaining better terms; in any case, it would betray what millions of Americans are fighting for.

There is nothing wrong with the unconditional surrender formula. If Japan were ready to surrender, we should accept it because after all we are fighting to defeat her. But we are not fighting to maintain the foundations of Japanese imperialism. And that is what the Steele story implies.

The State Department ought to explain itself and either affirm or deny the Herald Tribune report. The State Department owes the American people the assurance that another Versailles is not being prepared in the Far East.

Frisco Shipyard Strike

THE entire labor movement should join in a demand that the jurisdictional AFL strike of 3,000 at General Engineering Co. shipyards at San Francisco end immediately. Work on 21 government vessels urgently needed in the war against Japan is at a standstill.

Every American who wants an all-out effort to bring an early unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism is justifiably enraged at such a strike. It is a blow at the No. 1 task that we have set for ourselves—to see that our fighting forces in the Pacific do not lack anything to do their job successfully.

We know, of course, that greedy employers, who place profits above war needs, are deliberately provoking strikes. But labor has in the main kept its no-strike pledge despite these provocations.

We also know that reconversion tension and layoffs in some areas have even caused some inter-union disputes over job jurisdiction. We have recently had such unfortunate manifestation in its most serious form in Detroit. Happily, however, the AFL and CIO came to an agreement for peaceful settlement of such disputes.

But in the Engineering Co. strike there isn't even a plausible jurisdiction issue. An entire yard of 3,000 workers were called out when CIO scalars appeared to work. This at a time when war-damaged Navy vessels are limping into repair harbors in large numbers and when President Truman from Berlin issues an appeal for 75,000 needed workers to make possible a fast repair job.

The leaders responsible for the walkout have only brought discredit upon labor and its splendid wartime record.



Let's Face It

A Tax Policy For Reconversion

by Max Gordon

RECENT developments in Washington lend emphasis to the importance of the 1946 congressional elections, for which the GOP high command is preparing intensively.

I refer to the fact that the forceful leadership in fighting for his program in Congress given by President Roosevelt is not being given by President Truman. Truman appears to be content simply to state his policy and then sit by and wait for Congress to pick it up. Perhaps this is his way of keeping on good terms with Congress. Obviously, however, it puts a greater responsibility for fighting for progressive policies upon the individual Congressmen and thus increases the necessity for electing militant, progressive men to the job. The former criterion of whether a man is for or against FDR's policies, irrespective of his caliber, may not be enough.

FDR could never depend upon his congressional leaders to carry the ball for his program without pressure and guidance from him. Even with that pressure, they were by no means consistent. With that pressure removed, they don't appear willing to move at all.

Tough Road On Tax Issue

Perhaps the clearest example of the difficulties experienced by FDR and the tough sledding we will probably have without his leadership in the future is the tax problem. Roosevelt always had a hard time in getting his progressive tax program even considered by Congress. The programs that usually emerged from the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees usually bore little resemblance to his, and Secretary Morgenthau's, original plans.

Everyone, of course, recalls the infamous Barkley "revolt" at the end of 1943, where FDR's own Senate leader resigned rather than go along with his veto of a miserable Congress tax measure. The President had proposed a measure to raise \$10,500,000,000 chiefly through increased taxes on high

incomes. Congress answered with a bill which would raise barely one-fifth of that, chiefly through excise taxes on low incomes.

Tax Effect on Reconversion

The tax problem is an important aspect of the whole reconversion issue though it has, unfortunately, not received the attention it deserves. For instance, in 1939, the total amount of income taxes paid by those making less than \$5,000 a year was about \$90,000,000 or less than one-tenth of the billion dollars paid in income taxes that year. Exemptions in those days ran \$2,500 for a married couple with \$400 for each dependent and a 10 percent "earned income" credit deduction besides. Thus, a man with a wife and two kids could earn up to about \$3,600 a year or \$70 a week without paying a tax. And the tax rate for the lower income tax brackets amounted only to four percent.

In 1944, of the \$18,000,000,000 paid in income taxes, the Treasury Department estimates over half comes from those with an income of less than \$5,000. Exemptions have been reduced to \$1,000 for a married couple with \$500 for each dependent, with the 10 percent credit eliminated and a 20 percent rate for the lowest taxable group. The same man earning \$70 a week now has to pay over \$300 a year in income taxes.

Thus, the less-than-\$5,000 group now pays about \$10,000,000,000 in income taxes as compared with \$90,000,000 in 1939. There is no way of estimating what it would pay with present earnings and 1939 rates. I think a conservative estimate would be that there would be a \$7,000,000,000 reduction in the taxload of the less-than-\$5,000 class if exemptions were

raised and rates reduced to the 1939 level. This is also about 60 percent of the \$11,500,000,000 the CIO figures the workers will lose in annual income during the reconversion period.

Labor Losses Can Be Made Up

Thus at least a great part of the losses suffered by labor during the reconversion period can be made up by a revision of the tax policy to offer relief to the low income groups. The CIO proposes, in addition to exemption increases, that a carryback provision be established for exemptions. Thus, if a worker next year has a greater exemption than he has earnings, he should be allowed to apply the margin of exemption left over to last year's taxes and get a refund. Congress has allowed corporations to do something like that on a five-year basis.

Since Congress has already acted to give business tax relief during reconversion to the tune of over \$5,000,000,000, it seems to me much more should be said about giving workers tax relief during this period.

Another aspect of the question is the shape of postwar taxation. Even the best of the plans offered by bourgeois sources contemplates that there will be a drastic reduction in either corporate or high-income taxes or both to bring rates down to or below pre-war years. In the case of low-income groups, however, they envisage a program which will keep those taxes far higher than pre-war even though they reduce them from the current war levels. Thus, these plans contemplate taking advantage of the war situation to effect a permanent shift in tax relationships at the expense of the low income groups.

Worth Repeating

DANGER IS SEEN in certain current proposals for modifying peace terms to be offered to Japan, in a leading editorial in the New York Herald Tribune of July 18, which concludes: It thus seems undeniable that there should be extreme caution in considering any proposals for gentle treatment of Japan. It is well and good to try to save American lives by defining unconditional surrender in terms which will make it more readily acceptable to the Japanese. But the reality should not be lost. Nothing should be done that would be equivalent to putting in an order for another Pacific war in 20 or 30 years.

America has paid a terrible price in bringing Japan to the verge of defeat. The fruits of victory should not be thrown away to buy nothing better than a temporary truce.

CPA Discussion Page

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your Contributions to Communist Political Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Read Marxist Books Believes Browder Not All to Blame With Blinders On

By N. SPARKS, Los Angeles

(Excerpts from remarks at Nat'l Committee Meeting, June 20.)

Everyone now recognizes that our errors centered around distorting (or blinding ourselves to) the role of monopoly capital. But how did we rationalize these errors? If we want to root these errors out, we have got to break down the rationalizations with which we protected them. We exaggerated the differences within the bourgeoisie on strategy into a difference in aims. We loaded all the sins of imperialism exclusively onto the "pro-fascist defeatist section" of monopoly capital, while we gave the "pro-war section" a clean bill of health. Then when we couldn't deny the sins of the "pro-war section," we still contrasted them with the others who were "so much worse."

How did we disarm ourselves theoretically? In two ways. On the one hand, Comrade Browder's statement that we were going beyond the books, and on the other hand Comrade Minor's rationalizations from the books. Of course we recognized that these two approaches were contradictory. But we just enjoyed eating our cake and having it too. But neither one of these rationalizations could have succeeded without the other. If we had just left it that it wasn't in the books, the membership would soon have revolted at the idea that for all practical purposes the classics of Marx and Lenin were just to be left on the shelf—for an extension of Marxism must be in keeping with the classics of Marxism. On the other hand if the rationalizations of Minor had been presented without the idea that it was something new, that it wasn't in the books, the rationalizations would never have been accepted.

Last year International Publishers began issuing a set of the Lenin Home Library, month by month. We assumed that there would be forthcoming from the Center, outlines, guides, book reviews, and we waited. I couldn't understand why we didn't get them, and you know there was talk that in some districts questions were raised as to whether we should popularize Lenin at the time. Well, when we didn't get them, we certainly couldn't accept the idea that we shouldn't study Lenin, and we weren't interested in just selling books, so we proceeded to "roll our own" as regards outlines.

Well, it presented many difficulties. I remember, for example, Volume 4, where a large part of the volume centers on the attack against liquidationism. For several days, I spent my spare time reading and trying to figure out how to square this with the change from the CP to the CPA. Finally I couldn't figure it out, so without noticing it I divorced theory from practice, and wrote in, "Of course the liquidators went beyond 'organizational' questions and wanted to liquidate Marxism altogether as a force in the country," definitely implying that what we were doing was something altogether "different."

Well, I could give you examples from other volumes; but the point is that it did not enter my head that our whole line could be wrong. I must say I feel deeply ashamed of putting such stuff into outlines on Lenin. I could include other errors that I made in Wisconsin, including an exaggerated concern for the opinions of the bourgeoisie as expressed in the Milwaukee Journal, including trying the patience of our comrades in the shops by asking them to rely on some rather empty formulations to keep the situation together in their unions, etc.

We had an uncritical attitude.

We blinded ourselves to all warnings and contrary indications.

Take for instance the question of full employment. I wonder how many comrades know that Stalin had something to say on the question of full employment in the U.S. after the war. Last October's Reader's Digest carried an interview of Stalin and Eric Johnston.

Johnston said . . . "I believe that trade between Russia and America will expand after this war."

Stalin: "Depressions come to capitalist countries after all wars. You will have a depression after this one."

Johnston: "Not necessarily. At least not for several years. And if we have courage, vision, and the resourcefulness to use the information we already have, we may avoid another depression."

Stalin: "Well, I didn't fix any dates."

Again, Stalin, discussing exports: "The greatest problem that will confront the American people after this war is to avoid unemployment and thereby prevent another depression." (And Stalin doesn't say that collaboration with the Soviet Union will do it.)

Again, on the question of postwar perspective. Stalin was worried about the continuity of America's policy of collaboration with the USSR. He said to Johnston:

"Credits and economic agreements cannot be considered entirely independent from the government. Therefore it is important in making plans that there be continuity. During war foreign policy must decide everything and domestic policies must adjust themselves to the war while it is in progress." (Bold-face mine.)

Now I read that in September of last year, but we were so uncritical of the Party line that we just blinded ourselves to everything against it.

Another example. Before Comrade Winter left Los Angeles, we spent a whole afternoon discussing the underestimation of the role of the working class in the Los Angeles organization. But it didn't occur to either of us that the whole Party line was liquidationist and was contributing to just such underestimation.

We ran into difficulties precisely in two fields—in the trade union field and in the field of education. In the trade union field we ran up against the facts of the class struggle, and in the educational field we stumbled over our revisionism.

For years we have been saying: "What's wrong with our democracy in the Party? Why don't the comrades discuss?" We'd send comrades out to speak in the clubs, and when they came back I'd ask them, "Well, how was the discussion?" and they'd say, "Well, a couple of comrades asked questions." Of course the first thing is: With an anti-Marxist line, how can you have democracy in a Communist Party? They're incompatible. But, aside from this, we have never understood how to model ourselves correctly on the example of democratic centralism given by the CPSU. First, we haven't noted adequately the tremendous widespread democracy down below at the base of the CPSU. Second, we have exaggerated centralism.

Then, we can't get over our terrible experience with factionalism. We're like a "burnt child that shuns the fire." I think this discussion, if we carry it on properly, will cure us of this fear. We will have to overcome it. We have to loosen up the whole rigidity and formalism in discussion throughout the Party. We've got to give comrades a chance to differ.

As for the approach to the cor-

The present discussion in our press and association has indeed been a healthy one from every point of view. It has certainly exposed the revisionist errors of our recent past, especially the line of policy developed by Comrade Browder. But an expose of rightist revisionism is not enough. Nor is it correct to place the entire blame on Browder. True, he must bear the major responsibility, as Party and Association leader. But all of us followed this line with little or no resistance when it was first proposed to the party. In this sense we are all responsible, although, of course, to a lesser degree, for having committed our organization to a non-Marxist policy. Even Comrade Foster, brilliant as was his critique of Browder's line (February, 1944) failed as a Marxist in not openly challenging the line before the entire CP membership.

The main theses of the proposed resolution of the National Board of the CPA are fundamentally correct. However, a few amendments are, I believe, necessary. The resolution as it now stands suffers from a slightly leftist orientation, which if not corrected may lead to error again. The resolution constantly reminds us of the reactionary nature of monopoly capitalism but never speaks of utilizing the contradictions between reactionary and progressive-minded capitalists, except perhaps implicitly. Part 1, section 3, paragraph 5 of the resolution ought to be changed to

read, as per Foster's letter of February 8, 1944 and his article in the June, 1945, issue of Political Affairs, as follows: "While cooperating with the patriotic and democratic forces of all walks of life including those capitalists who loyally support the program of Teheran, Yalta, and 60,000,000 jobs, labor must in the first place strengthen its ties with the veterans, etc." This same concept of national unity should be carried into Part II, section 6 of the resolution. The point should here be made that although monopoly capitalism is not by nature anti-fascist, nevertheless we can cooperate with individual capitalists who support part or all of our program. To do otherwise would be to fly in the face of all Marxist teaching and experience. Progressive anti-fascist strength depends upon the complete unity of all significant progressive elements. This may too easily be forgotten in the present swing away from Browder's revisionist line.

I do not agree with the position of Comrade Duclos on the question of the dissolution of the CP. The resolution of the National Board correctly, I feel, refers to this action as "not in itself a question of principle," no more nor less so than was the dissolution of the Communist International. However, it does characterize the original step of CP dissolution as inappropriate and unnecessary without at the same

time indicating clearly why continuation of CPA will be maintained.

And now in closing I should like to add that Browder's Teheran has not been our first major error in judgement during this war-time period. I am fairly well convinced that our policy during the period from June, 1940, to June, 1941, was also dead wrong. The change in the character of the war from an imperialistic conflict to a people's war did not begin in June, 1941, with the German attack on the Soviet Union, but rather with the fall of France and the aerial blitz over Britain, representing respectively the fall and the threatened fall of two large, virile, long established national states to the powerful fascist foe. This was the end of the "phony war." The change continued with the Soviet reoccupation of the Baltic Republic and Bessarabia, the popular uprising in Yugoslavia against the pro-German fascist clique, the negotiation of the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship pact, etc. The attack on the USSR was the climax or culmination of the transition, not the starting point. The error was based on a disregard of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of national wars in an age of imperialism (See Lenin on the Junius pamphlet, Coll. Works, Vol. 19, pp. 203-204). Recognition of this mistake even at this late date would not be out of place.

B. B., Bronx

False Notion of Party Unity

Since our liquidation of factionalism, a few years back, we have gradually been developing a "worshipful" attitude toward unanimity that reached its peak at the convention last May. Unanimity became the all-important criterion. Under the slogan of "unanimity" Foster's Marxist criticism was suppressed. The representatives of the capitalist press were invited to our convention to witness our "unity of outlook," and the membership of our organization was presented a program which carried the "unanimous" support of the national committee and the convention. Our task was not to fight for unity, but rather to demonstrate it.

Such a situation is contrary to the fundamental understanding of the Communist Party as a party whose whole history is the history of struggle against ideologies alien to the working class. These ideologies will necessarily be reflected within our Communist movement. If they were not we would have to presuppose an impossible situation, that is, that not only had the capitalist class been replaced by the working class in power in the United States, but also that all remnants of its ideological influence were dead. Twenty-two years after the establishment of socialism in the Soviet Union the Russian Com-

rectness of our mistakes, I want to recommend that we all re-study Stalin's *Mastering Bolshevism*. I believe this was the only instance

where practically the whole CPSU also made a great mistake. It was under vastly different circumstances, and an altogether different kind of mistake: Underestimating the wrecking activities of Trotskyites within the Party. It was a mistake that created a terrible situation for the CPSU and the whole Soviet Union. Stalin's handling of this mistake in *Mastering Bolshevism* gave a classical example of how a Bolshevik Party should deal with its errors. If we handle our present situation in the spirit of Stalin's chapter, "How to develop cadres on the basis of their learning from their mistakes," then I am sure our Party will come out of this discussion strengthened.

munist Party was still concerned with fighting against right and "left" deviations having their source in hangovers of non-working class ideas. In discussing this question Stalin said that inner party democracy "does not exclude but presupposes the criticism and struggle of opinions within the party."

The working class party has to fight not only the ideas of its direct enemy, the big bourgeoisie, but also the ideas of the petty-bourgeoisie. Particularly in the recent period, when the working class has been tremendously enlarged by the entrance of previously non-working class elements, should we have been on guard against the pressure of petty-bourgeois ideas within our Party. But because we had, for a long time, laid aside this "struggle on two fronts" we were disarmed and unable to recognize the opportunism and revisionism of the program set forth at the January Plenum and adopted at the CPA convention. Genuine unity will only be achieved by vigilance and uncompromising struggle against deviations and not by avoiding, glossing over or suppressing divergent views. A "unity" that comes "automatically," not through struggle of opinions, is not a unity based on understanding and conviction. That our "unity" was not based on democratically arrived at convictions was demonstrated by the rapidity with which the whole national leadership, with the exception of Browder, realized the validity of the Duclos criticism.

Prior to the convention, during the discussion period and even before January, 1944, we were not carrying on an educational campaign to show the dangers of right opportunism in the working class. This failure helped to lay our movement "wide open" to the acceptance of "Teheran." Rather we were developing the idea that, contrary to Stalin's theory, presupposed not "criticism and struggle of opinions within the party" but rather that "individual Communists under the most diverse conditions and widely dispersed geographically, come to identical conclusions about the world situation." (Browder, *Communist, March, 1944*.) Needless to say, if Communists reached the

same understanding "even without the opportunities of consultation and discussion," as Browder states, there would be no need of democratic centralism in our movement.

For those who do not agree with the perspectives outlined Browder had this to say: "Of course, in real life absolutes do not exist, and the unanimity of the Communists is not absolute. In every great crisis or historical turning point, we always find a few who have stopped thinking, who have become welded to old formulas, or who, for various particular reasons, find themselves diverted out of the main stream of historical development into stagnant backwaters. They are the exceptions that prove this general rule."

This attitude only took us farther away from the understanding that there will, inevitably, be differences of opinion within our movement that cannot be eliminated by name calling, but must be combated by serious polemics. In addition this attitude created further barriers to democratic discussion. A member who wanted to express disagreement, was, in advance, placed in the position of violating the "unity" which was set forth as the "character of the Communist organization," and, as a result, loyalty took precedence over understanding.

To deny the struggle of opinions within our movement is to remove the basis of our educational work and when we did this we failed to carry on a Communist educational program on the current issues as well as discarding the "textbooks" of previous periods. Our line, our position, is not just deduced from a set of "facts," it is hammered out through polemics. Our whole theory has been developed in this manner.

Our real educational program has just started with the publication of the Duclos criticism. Through the sharp, non-conciliatory struggle we are waging against right opportunism and against the dangers of "left" sectarianism, we can achieve a unity that will serve, not as a fetish, but as an instrument for welding our movement into the vanguard of the working class.

IMOGENE JOHNSON,
Indianapolis

Negrin Forming Anti-Franco Coalition Gov't

By HELEN SIMON

Two different perspectives were offered the people of Spain yesterday, ninth anniversary of Franco's Axis-sponsored rebellion. From Mexico came the welcome news that Dr. Juan Negrin, last Premier of Republican Spain, had begun to organize a representative Spanish Republican government-in-exile, preparatory to restoration of a democratic regime inside Spain.

In Spain, Dictator Franco said that an absolute monarchy would, in some unspecified future, succeed his own absolute dictatorship. This of course was a plea for support, especially among monarchial-minded Britons, but it was a gauntlet in the face of Spain's fighting Republicans. **MAJORITY REGIME**

Dr. Negrin seeks to establish a regime commanding the support of

the majority of Spanish Republicans, "to direct the fight inside Spain and to promote the cause of the Republic outside." Restoration of a democratic regime, it is felt, would mean admission to the United Nations (from which Franco is excluded, as Axis-sponsored).

First disclosure of Dr. Negrin's plans came in an exclusive cable from Mexico City to The Nation from J. Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the last Republican government.

The article, written for The Nation of July 21, says that Dr. Negrin's efforts are a direct challenge

to the frantic efforts of Franco to provide "that section of Allied diplomacy hostile to the Republic with proof that a new regime has come to power in Spain and consequently that the San Francisco Resolution is no longer valid."

COALITION PROGRAM

Dr. Negrin proposes a broad coalition of all parties, trade union organizations, and even various subdivisions formed during the period of exile, as well as outstanding national leaders, on this basis:

(1). Coordination of efforts inside and outside Spain to hasten the liberation of the Spanish people and the reestablishment of the Republic.

(2). An amnesty which opens the way for a general policy of national reconciliation.

(3). Election in Spain of a new Parliament—with the least possible delay after liberation.

(4). Continuation of the policy of solidarity with the United Nations of which the Republic feels morally a part.

In the new coalition, Dr. Negrin has not made his own retention as



NEGRIN

Prime Minister pivotal. There are only two conditions on which he is insistent:

(1). That the government should be truly inclusive and represent substantial agreement among the Republican groups.

(2). That no party or labor organization should be excluded

which fought to the end in defense of the Republic. First, because such an exclusion would be morally unjustified, and second, because he wishes Spain to avoid the experience of Greece, where civil war followed close on the heels of liberation.

While Dr. Negrin will, if necessary, "fight for the reestablishment of the Republic with the same determination he displayed in defending it against Axis aggression," his plan looks to utilizing every means of effecting the return to the Republic by peaceful means.

Franco's anniversary speech, as Negrin warned, offered monarchy as a "change" in regime, but allowed for no let-up of the dictatorship as now constituted. Predictions that the dictator might repudiate the Falange have proved unfounded. Franco pugnaciously asserted that "the Falange must not be weakened" and spoke of this Nazi-style party affectionately as "our movement."

'White Paper' Hits Argentine Dictators

A White Paper on Argentina, consisting solely of documents from published State Department material condemning the Farrell-Peron dictatorship was issued by the Council for Pan-American Democracy yesterday.

In its quarters 23 West 26th St., N. Y., where the 10c pamphlet can be obtained, the Council celebrated the occasion Tuesday night, also making public a letter of thanks from Patria Libre, the Argentine underground movement.

Bulgarians Here Hit Greek Terror

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—The Bulgarian-American Educational Club of Milwaukee has written to President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, Marshal Josip Tito and Secretary of State James Byrnes protesting Greek terrorist activities in Macedonia.

"All Americans of Macedonian descent," the club wrote, "are greatly disturbed by reports in the newspapers that the Greek EDES Rightish bands, aided by regular troops, are carrying on a campaign of annihilation of the Slav people in Aegean Macedonia, plundering the countryside and driving Slav families from their homes."

"Most earnestly we urge you to intervene on behalf of the Macedonian Slavs, and help stop this disgraceful performance of Greek fascism."

"Macedonian Slavs in ELAS ranks fought courageously against the Nazi enslavers and deserve full national rights, and unification with their brothers of free Macedonia in a democratic federative Yugoslavia."

The organization also wrote the Greek government protesting against this terror, and calling for the right of the Macedonian Slavs to determine their national future in a democratic manner.

8 Nazi PWs Await Hanging in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(UP)—Eight Nazi prisoners of war in this country condemned to death by Army court martials are awaiting hanging pending Presidential confirmation of their sentences. It was learned today at the War Department.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS Ask Chiang to End Blockade

THE CHINESE People's Political Council suggested that the Kuomintang Government ought to remove its troops from the northern provinces near the Communist-led areas. This is a polite way of warning against civil war. The Council—which has only limited "advisory" status, also urged that Emperor Hirohito be branded a war criminal and that China conclude 20-year military alliances with the USSR, Britain and France...Dutch Colonial Minister Logemann promised the Dutch East Indies (INDONESIA is the proper name) their freedom under the Royal House of Orange and said the Netherlands would forsake imperialism. (Strange, though, how all the Borneo fighting stories seldom mention people who have been liberated—only oil wells that have been recovered.)

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted 98-6, with 32 abstentions, to bar King Leopold from returning to the throne without Parliament's consent. The six Catholic members of the cabinet resigned because they wouldn't support an anti-Leopold move. Premier Achille Van Acker will fill their posts with members of his own (Socialist) party...When Italian Premier Ferruccio Parri sent notes on recognition of ITALY to the Big Three, it seems there was a special sentence in his letter to Prime Minister Churchill looking forward "to the time when the

"passions" of the war have died down...Sen. James Mead (D-NY) said U. S. economic aid to Italy is necessary to prevent resurgence of fascist forces against whom we have fought.

Some 1,000 CZARIST Russians were arrested in Finland for pro-German, anti-Soviet activities...First Secretary Alexis S. Litvinov of the GREEK Embassy in Washington haughtily refused to accept a protest of the Macedonian American People's League against Greek persecution of Slav Macedonians...The SOVIET ports of Leningrad, Tallinn and Riga will soon be open to their first postwar shipping...The American Slav Congress of Greater New York, 205 E. 42 St., will hold a picnic rally at Bohemian Hall and Park, 29-19 24th Ave., Astoria, on Sunday, August 12.

Frederick William Cavendish-Bentinck, career diplomat, has been appointed British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to POLAND...British Laborite Ernest BEVIN said nationalization of Britain's inefficient coal-mining industry in practically inevitable...Representatives of British EMPIRE countries, with the exception of Canada, agreed to pool all air service linking their countries on a 50-50 basis. Apparently Canada didn't want to lose the lucrative potential air business on the North Atlantic route to the United Kingdom.

Welles Says British Back Germany as Anti-Soviet Buffer

Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles warned in his column in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune that "powerful influences in England" are opposing the destruction of German military and industrial power for war.

Welles said that while British newspapers have been active in opposing any political division of Germany and have given many involved reasons for their position "what they really want is the retention of Germany as the dominating force in central Europe."

"Many of these spokesmen speak for the same interests which so blindly believed that Hitler's Germany was less of a menace than Soviet Russia. They now wish the defeated Germany of today to be strengthened as a future buffer against a too powerful Soviet Union."

Welles said that agreement between the Big Three is essential on a reparations policy with the aim that "German industry and finance

cannot again be utilized as instruments of war" and "total eradication of the German general staff."

He said that the German people expect a repetition of British policy towards Germany after World War I.

"Only this time it is fear of the Soviet Union, and not fear of France, which they think will obtain support for them in London," he said.

Welles added that the Germans also believe that "in its foreign policy no great power is so undependable as the United States" and that full support here for our government's policies will be needed to convince the Germans that "they cannot again evade the controls imposed upon them."

Although outspoken in its attack on British interests which want to retain a strong Germany, Welles did not discuss the role of American political leaders like Senator Robert Taft (R-O) who have similar objectives.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Prove Rantin's Rankin's Wrong

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Representative John Rankin
Has a bill on which he's hankin'
To pit the vote against the union
men.

GIs coming home from battle
Will reject John Rankin's prattle
Emphatically—via voice and pen.
Write your Congressmen and tell
em

They can't fool the vets and sell
em

Reactionary roads to march along.
Guys who fought for Freedom's
banner

Join hands in a friendly manner
With working folks and prove
Rantin' Rankin's wrong.

—PIP.

Make Him See The Light

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am 76 years old, landed on
these shores in 1889, have been
deep in the labor movement ever
since. I am a reader and sup-
porter of the Daily Worker since
its inception—I am not a Party
member—but, as I was going to
say—the average American worker
favors (1) the political two-party
system (for comfort); (2) a strong
trade union (for economic secu-
rity) such as the AFL and, as
of late, the CIO—and don't care
a hoot for socialism and, God for-
bid, Communism. It's too much
bother—or is it? Make him see
the light! HARRY STACK.

Rankin's Pinky Rankin

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Pinky Rankin rankles me,
Why do you keep him, friends?
Please do remove this misery,
It pays no dividends!

—A. S.

Argentina Complicates The Situation

New Orleans, La.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In many respects, progress for
Louisiana seems just around the
corner, with business heads plan-
ning new developments, such as a
bridge across the Mississippi, con-
version of shipyards for repair
work and airfields, a vastly ex-
panded trade with South America.
These things aren't just plans,
either. Many of them are already
happening, with the arrival of
boatloads of Argentine shops
(boots and clothing, liquor,
cheese). The papers announced
establishment of a Soviet Pur-
chasing Agency also.

This is all complicated, how-
ever, by uneasiness over the ad-
mission of Argentina to the United
Nations, while even those who
worked for her admission have to
confess she doesn't meet her obli-
gations at all.

The blurring of this issue can
cause great damage to our coun-
try. Those who want to see the
South catch up economically, in
order to reduce the tension caused
nationally by the gaps between
south and nation as a whole, will
press in every possible way to
have Argentina told: Measure up
or clear out.

MARIANNE.

Polish Pioneers in Westward Trek

(This is the fourth in a series by our Moscow correspondent,
John Gibbons, who has just completed a tour of Liberated Poland.
The fifth and final article, dealing with the problems of Polish
Jews, will appear tomorrow.)

DANZIG, July 18.—A major political issue receiving systematic attention here is the deportation of all Germans from Poland. Another is the settlement of Poles in the liberated regions west of the Oder, and in Western Pomerania and Danzig.

The deportation of Germans is carried out firmly but humanely. As Premier Morawski told us:

"Racial hatred is alien to us, and we have no intention of inflicting on the Germans what the Nazis did to us. But go from Poland the Germans must."

Already several thousand Poles from Lvov and Cracow districts have moved into villages west of the Oder. I spoke to some of them in a village within a few hundred yards of the Sudeten Hills, and I found them cheerfully getting down to life in their new surroundings. By December the government plans to settle 3,500,000 people on the new lands.

While Teschen (the region under dispute with Czechoslovakia) remains a sore point, both government members and the people generally feel that the differences with Czechoslovakia can be reconciled, inasmuch as two democratic countries have so much in common.

Simultaneously with this westward movement of Polish people, there is an exodus eastward as Red Army transports, guns, tanks, field kitchens withdraw from Poland, homeward-bound. According to Premier Morawski the evacuation will take about two months.

Grim reminders of the price paid for Poland's liberation are the Red Army war cemeteries to be seen just off the main roads. Low palings painted bright red fence off the graves, which are surmounted by an obelisk crowned by a five-pointed star.

Every day local people strew the graves with fresh wild flowers and stand bare-headed in silent tribute to the liberators of Poland.

DANZIG

In Danzig itself, as in Silesia, there is an incoming and outgoing of populations. The 100,000 Germans still in the Danzig area are departing in compact groups, taking household belongings with them. Poles are coming in daily, taking up residence in the bungalows and villas at Zoppat. A total of 40,000

is expected from Lodz within the next few weeks.

From the standpoint of destruction, Danzig is Warsaw all over again, with Gdynia an all-too-close third. However Zopp, the famous resort between the two ports, is reasonably intact, and it was from the comfortable First Marine Hotel next door to the gutted casino that I set out to survey the ruins of the old Hanseatic city and of its 20th century sister city, Gdynia.

Of the two ports, Danzig suffered most. In the north, the Germans blew ragged gaps in the outer moles.

In Gdynia, they scuttled the bomb-damaged cruiser Gneisenau, blocking the harbor entrance.

Only her turrets show above the water. The ship is mined from bow to stern and her salvaging will involve long and arduous work.

A flotilla of Soviet minesweepers is busy clearing mines from both harbors. The crew of the Soviet salvage trust EPON, who are doing a great job of floating scuttled ships, surprised Polish engineers by raising the 8,000-ton "Afrikaner" in 38 hours.

On Sunday I saw the cargo ship "Vishera," registered from Tallinn, dock at Danzig—the first postwar arrival. Trainloads of Silesian coal earmarked for Leningrad and Sweden are already at the dock sides. According to harbor master

Wladislaw Shadrowicz, it will be two and a half or three years before the ports can handle their annual 8,500,000 tons of freight turnover.

One has to see the Poles to appreciate their happiness at returning to the sea. They go about their daily work among the debris with enthusiasm and exuberance.

Bank Lending Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—

The Senate Banking Committee today unanimously approved legislation to increase the lending powers of the Export Import Bank from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000.

Committee chairman Robert F. Wagner, D. N. Y., told reporters he would bring the bill up in the Senate as soon as the Bretton Woods monetary proposals now being debated on the floor, are ratified.

Committee approval of the Export-Import bill followed testimony by foreign economic administrator Leo T. Crowley that the bank probably will lend the Soviet Union up to \$1,000,000,000 next year.

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LOW DOWN

London and Stockholm
Make the Day's News

By Nat Low

As a firm believer in internationalism may I suggest we climb into a trans-Atlantic airship and travel over to Europe for our day's sports news?

Let's make London our first stop.
"The best Briton since Tommy Farr," they're calling 24-year-old Bruce Woodcock, Yorkshire railroad worker, who became the heavy-weight champion of the British Isles Tuesday night as a result of a six-round knockout of defending Champ Jack London.

We have been hearing about Woodcock for some time now and the lad is supposed to have quite a punch. He's accounted for 19 kayoes in 20 fights as a professional, and that does sound very impressive.

A sell-out crowd of 38,000 fans saw him drape London, 33 pounds heavier, over the ropes with a right cross to the chin in the middle of the sixth round and then wade off the champ's return before whistling in another right that sent London to the deck for the count.

The potency of the blow is questionable, for London was counted out while on one knee and later claimed the roars of the crowd had prevented him from hearing the referee's count.
"I thought it had only reached eight," says London.

Which may or may not be true. But the fact is young Woodcock is champ this morning and must have something less than a powder puff in his right hand. We still don't know just how good the man is, however, despite his impressive record. For one thing, he weighs only 182 pounds, and against American opposition that deficit on the scales may be fatal. Of course, Billy Conn is no 200-pounder, either. But Billy is one of the masterful boxers of our generation.

At any rate, the former railroad worker sounds like quite a colorful ring personality, and he certainly will be over here as soon as conditions permit. If he is, indeed, one of the better English fighters, that will be a delight to all American fans. America has an almost complete monopoly on fist talent, and the English scrappers who have come over in the past decade have been something less than sensational—with the exceptions of Jackie Kild Berg, Jock MacAvoy and Tommy Farr.

Welcome to the crown, Bruce, m'boy—and I hope you're as good as the press clippings say.

Now for a fast hop over to Stockholm, down Sweden way. (Science is wonderful, isn't it?)

Our friend Gunder Hagg again. Despite his poor showings here last winter—and remember the conditions under which he ran—the marvelous Gavlé fireman unreel the fastest mile of all human history Tuesday, busting the tape in 4:01.4 minutes. The previous record, set by Hagg's countryman, Arne Andersson, was 4:02.8.

In other words, the long-awaited four-minute mile has now become simply a matter of time—as we said two years ago after Andersson's record-shattering race.

It must be clear to all sport fans that old norms for track must be swept aside. Ten years ago, when nobody believed the mile could be run faster than 4:06, nobody really went after it. Conception is the thing—and our Swedish friends have proved it.

Only three short years ago this same Hagg set the then new mile record with a mark of 4:06.2. Can anybody claim, scientifically, that Hagg has become 50 yards faster than himself in this period? (Figuring on an average of ten yards per second.)

Of course not. Hagg and Andersson are only beginning to discover their own potentialities and, with minds unfettered by preconceived limitations, they are cracking record after record.

And they will continue to crack records as long as they hold to the belief that the four-minute mile is possible and probable. In the postwar period, which should bring with it a tremendous golden age of sports, the 4:04 mile will become somewhat commonplace and men will be shooting at the "four-minute flat" mile and making it, too.

You've got to be able to run, my friends, but conception is the thing, and that's what we're beginning to get.

The Most Opposite Opposites

By PHIL GORDON

The meeting of opposites in the ring is quite an ordinary phenomena, but Friday's fight between Johnny Greco and Tony Janiro will pit two of the most opposite opposites imaginable.

Greco is the blacksmith shouldered Montreal welter who can do only one thing; hit.

Janiro is the baby-faced Youngstown lad who can do the other thing; box.

When I say only ONE thing, I mean only ONE thing.

Greco has as much use for a clever left jab or a one-two as labor has for Pegler. And if Janiro can hit, Babe Ruth was famous for his bunts.

So the fight should be awfully interesting. Greco's last showings in the Garden were his ding-dong affairs with rowdy Ruffin and they packed 'em in three times running, if I remember correctly. A thunderous puncher who is hard to hurt, Greco simply wades in throwing leather—and a lot of the stuff lands.

Janiro is the flashy, fast and clever boxer and counter puncher who is slithering a left to your nose before you can say, "Stop

thief." You can say it if you care, but it will hardly stop him.

Mighty-shouldered Greco may have a lot of trouble planting a solid sender on Janiro's chin because the chin usually ain't where it should be—or where Greco would like it to be.

However, if he keeps charging long enough he should be able to get a few good shots in and then young Janiro will receive his real baptism of ring fire. He hasn't quite convinced us of his ability to absorb a healthy belt on the whiskers and there are few hitters around who can put him to a better test than Greco.

But Greco, as has been proved in the past, can be beaten if you stay on your feet after taking his best Sunday shot and come back boxing. That latter point is important. It will do Janiro no good if he mixes it enthusiastically with Greco after getting tagged. If he does that he may find himself looking up at the Garden ceiling.

There is little chance, though, that he will do this, for the lad is smart and can move around and stick that left into an opponent's face—and that's what he plans to do come Friday.

'4-Minute Mile Easy'—Gunder

MALMOE, Sweden, July 18 (UP).—Gunder Hagg, the Swedish star "naturally pleased" at holding a new world mile mark of 4:01.4, said tonight that he was certain that the mythical four-minute mile can be run—and "easily."

Hagg's only worry, he told the United Press, was whether he or Arne Andersson would turn in the long-debated figure first. Andersson is Hagg's Swedish shadow, from whom Gunder regained the world mark Tuesday night.

"The four-minute mile will be run easily one of these days," Hagg said. "I am certain that one of us, either Andersson or myself, will do it first—but I'd rather it was me."

His new record race was the third time that Hagg had broken the world mile mark. He did it twice in 1942 with 4:06.2 and 4:04.6 runs and Andersson took it away from him last year with a 4:02.6 clocking.

"I felt just as fit as I did in 1942," Hagg explained. "But conditions were far from ideal for a world record because of the heat and a very slow second lap. I had worked all day in the haberdashery shop where I am employed and was tired, but felt good after a two-hour nap just before race time."

The four-minute mile very possibly could have been turned in yesterday, Hagg revealed. Andersson stepped on an empty cartridge from the starter's pistol after the first lap and it was pinned to his spikes throughout the race, hampering his stride.

Both runners have a strenuous schedule before them the rest of the summer. They will compete tonight at Landskrona, Hagg in the 3,000-meters and Andersson in the 1,500-meters.

Andersson will go to the United States next winter for the indoor campaign and still hopes that Hagg will accompany him.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talks; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Success Magazine
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:30-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glenor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
WOR—News; the Answer Man
WJZ—Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WQXR—Studio Music
1:00-WEAF—Our Gal Sunday
WOR—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret MacDonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:30-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—A Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tina and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WABC—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—On the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—James Rogers—Talk
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Ferriss Wins 16th as Giants Win, Bums Lose

By C. E. Dexter

Herewith a roundup of things here and there in the baseball circuit. . . . Dave Ferriss yesterday accounted for his 16th victory of the season, blanking the Chicago White Sox until the ninth inning and winning 6-2. . . . The big rookie righthander of the Red Sox, the hottest thing to hit baseball in some time, gave up only eight hits. He has been beaten only twice, both times by the Yankees.

The Giants continued their winning ways in the opening game of yesterday's doubleheader with the Pirates, winning 6-3 and regaining fourth place in the loop. Chet Brewer hurled the victory although he was belted out of the box in the eighth inning after the Giants had piled up a 4-0 lead. Ace Adams came to his rescue—again!

The Dodgers fell 4½ games off the pace as a result of their 5-0 blanking at the hands of the Cubs in the first game of yesterday's doubleheader. Ray Prim hurled the shutout for the Cubs and was opposed by Curt Davis who gave up single runs in the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth innings. The Dodgers made only five errors.

Mel Ott is still desperately seeking a first baseman to replace Danny the Dangerous Gardella. . . . Why doesn't somebody write Ott a letter about Buck Leonard or Showboat Thomas?

Floyd Bevens, the big righthander of the Yankees, has emerged as the top flinger of Joe McCarthy's hurling staff. He has nine victories and only three defeats.

Baseball Standings:

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	44	32	.579	—
Washington	40	34	.541	3
NEW YORK	41	36	.532	3½
Boston	41	37	.524	4
Chicago	40	39	.506	5½
St. Louis	37	38	.493	6½
Cleveland	37	39	.487	7
Philadelphia	26	51	.338	18½

Games Today:
St. Louis at New York (2).
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington (night).

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	48	30	.615	—
St. Louis	46	34	.575	3
BROOKLYN	46	35	.568	3½
Pittsburgh	41	39	.513	8
NEW YORK	43	41	.512	8
Boston	39	41	.488	10
Cincinnati	37	39	.487	10
Philadelphia	22	63	.259	29½

Games Today:
New York at Pittsburgh (night).
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati (2).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (2, twi-night).

Scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
(1st Game)				
BROOKLYN	.000	.000	.000	— 7 8
Chicago	.011	.111	.00x	— 5 10 1
Davis, King (9) and Andrews; Prim and Gillespie.				
NEW YORK	.000	.000	.132	— 6 11 0
Pittsburgh	.000	.000	.030	— 3 8 0
Brewer, Adams (8) and Klutts; Roe, Rescigno (9), Caccarulo (9) and Salkeld.				

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WJZ—730 Ks.
WNYC—830 Ks.
WABC—880 Ks.
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WEVD—1330 Ks.
WNEW—1190 Ks.
WLIB—1190 Ks.
WHN—1600 Ks.
WQV—1290 Ks.
WBNY—1400 Ks.
WQXR—1500 Ks.

WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Johnson Family Singers
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Weapons for Victory
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Wings of Song
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
WABC—Ned Calmer, News
WMCA—News; Talks
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Serenade to America
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Pan-American Music
6:30-WEAF—Fred Vandermer, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bob Stanton
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Encore Music
7:30-WEAF—Philo Vance—Sketch
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—Brandwynne Orchestra
WABC—Mr. Keen—Play
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Shields Orchestra
WOR—Frank Slinger, News
WJZ—Lum and Abner
WABC—Suspense—Play
8:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
8:30-WEAF—Adventures of Topper
WOR—Agatha Christie's Poirot

WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—Play—Malsie, with Ann Sothorn
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WABC—Gould Orchestra
WMCA—News; Labor Arbitration
WQXR—World-Wide News
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Tom Scott, Songs
9:30-WEAF—Jack Haley Show
WOR—Serenade
WJZ—Van Cleave Orchestra
WABC—Corliss Archer—Sketch
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
10:00-WEAF—Mystery in the Air
WOR—Arch Oboler's Plays
WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WABC—The First Line
WMCA—News; Music
10:30-WEAF—We Came This Way—Drama
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—March of Time
WABC—Variety Musicals
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Talk—Algernon D. Black
10:45-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailor
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Music

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Scene from The Last Hill, now at the Stanley.

Last But Not Least

By SERGEI KOURNAKOFF

My colleagues in the film-reviewing departments will forgive this muscling-in into their sphere. But I cannot pass under silence the best Soviet film which has come out during the war. This is the film "The Last Hill," now showing at the Stanley. American critics received it coolly, to say the least. The critique ran from "Hollywood hoop-la" to "crude," from "slow and stumbling" to "lacking in dramatic element."

Of course, we can't blame the critics too much. The defense of Sevastopol with its heroism rooted deep in centuries of Russian history is hard to understand on a diet of ice cream soda and on the "starvation menus" of the Algonquin and Martinique where the literati congregate to digest their impressions of art.

However, I think that any fighter from Okinawa, Bataan, Corregidor and Bastogne would understand even if his public school knowledge of Russian history is limited to such facts as "Ivan the Terrible was Terrible" and "Catherine the Great was a hot mama."

A thousand years of Russian history are crammed into Sevastopol, from the baptism of Vladimir of Kiev at Chersonese in the tenth century to the last charge of the Red Army up that same "last hill" in May, 1944.

The film is a fine and delicate portrait of Soviet fighting men against the roughest background one can possibly imagine. The plot? oh well, nothing much—just generations of self-sacrifice, history written in blood and the crowning heroism of the new generation of Russia.

True, there are moments which to those who have not gone through war seem theatrical. But then, aren't epic gestures and heroic emotions often the only remedy against fear? Is the commander of a sinking Soviet destroyer making a futile gesture or hurling his last defiance when he fires his pistol at a German divebomber swooping over what is left of his ship? By the same token we could ask: was it necessary to have two or three Marines killed in the act of hoisting the American flag over Iwo for the sake of having the colors fly from that hill? We believe it was worth while and every fighting man will agree with us.

There are scenes of unspeakable beauty in "The Last Hill." One of them is the scene when five sailors guarding a road against advancing German tanks run out of ammunition and prepare to throw themselves against the tanks with hand grenades. One man for each enemy tank. The five sing a traditional heroic sailor's song dating from the Russo-Japanese war. One goes

to die. The quintet becomes a quartet. Then another one goes to die. The quartet becomes a trio. . . . Then—a duet. . . . Finally—the pathetic solo of the blinded sailor who runs out to meet the onrushing tank and shouts "Adolf, stop!" Foolish? Oh no. Can you begrudge a blind fighter his last defiance to the monster who caused all this misery, including the man's blindness and his imminent death?

The film might have been improved by a short introduction (in English) on the historic background of Sevastopol and on the heroic continuity running down from the monument to Admiral Kornilov at whose foot the commander of the destroyer meditates to the live men and women who again made Sevastopol a shrine of Russian and Soviet glory. But even without that foreword, you will get the idea if your heart is in the right place. Don't miss it, please!

Erica Morini Plays Glazounoff Concerto With Philharmonic

A program of Russian music with Erica Morini as soloist is the New York Philharmonic-Symphony schedule for its Columbia network broadcast Sunday, July 22 (WABC-CBS, 3:00-4:30 P. M., EWT). Miss Morini plays the Glazounoff A minor Violin Concerto, Tschalkowsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor and the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina" form the remainder of the program.

Glazounoff is one of the relatively few composers whose lives were uncomplicated by poverty or the lack of appreciation of his work. The Violin Concerto, which he wrote 40 years ago, was dedicated to Leopold Auer who consented to give its first performance. However, when the composer happened to interrupt as Auer was giving Elman a lesson, Glazounoff was so impressed with the young man's talent that he asked that Elman be allowed to play the concerto's premiere, a suggestion to which Auer readily assented.

Aubrey Pankey in South America

Aubrey Pankey, the noted American baritone who is now on a concert tour of South America, was featured soloist in a program celebrating the anniversary of the French Revolution at the Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, Sunday July 15. Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera prima donna, and Jean Pierre Aumont, Hollywood screen star, also participated in the gala performance.

Mr. Pankey, after finishing his concert and radio series as soloist with a symphony orchestra in Mexico City, will continue his tour to Merida, Havana, Kingston, Barranquilla, Aruba, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Haiti.

He will return here in the fall to undertake a nation-wide tour of this country.

'Africans Are People'

By ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

An excerpt from Mrs. Robeson's forthcoming book *African Journey*. (John Day, August.)

Today the question of Africa is even more interesting, exciting and pressing than heretofore. Africa has at long last come into focus in world thinking. The interest and attention of the world are now, reluctantly, directed toward that great continent. The North African Campaign was crucial in this war. That's where we got our toe-hold in this present march to victory. Vitaly important supply bases, repair bases, airfields are in Africa. Critical raw materials—rubber, essential alloys used in making steel, palm oil, cotton, cocoa, radium come from Africa. The Free French were given new life, hope and impetus because of the loyalty, courage, and political astuteness of Felix Eboué, the black Governor of the Chad Region, in French Equatorial Africa. International airdromes have been estab-

lished at strategic points in North, West, Central and East Africa. Dakar, Cairo, Brazzaville are known to millions of the newspaper, radio and film public.

Until this war, the only people who were even vaguely aware of Africans as human beings were Missionaries, tourists, businessmen, government officials and politicians—with few exceptions—considered the Africans (if they considered them at all) as savages, labor fodder, and pawns.

This war has changed all that. The people of the world, in fighting for their own freedom, have come at long last to sense that no man can be free until all men are free.

Many people try to avoid facing this reality; many people are facing it reluctantly.

But Hitler, in his insistence upon the superiority of the few, his few, over the many, in his ruthless enslavement of some peoples and the extermination of others, has shown clearly that race inferiority, tolerated so complacently yesterday because it meant the non-white, today comes out to mean the non-Aryan, the non-Nazi; that slavery

so complacently tolerated yesterday because it meant the African, the Negro, comes out today to mean all the conquered peoples.

When an aroused world, at last determined not to continue to waste its wealth and manpower in periodic destructive wars, carefully considers the securing of a permanent peace, realistic statesmen will have to consider seriously the freedom of peoples.

Millions of soldiers (including Africans and Negroes) have been fighting in remote places of the earth for Democracy and the Four Freedoms—for themselves, and for their people.

Since these millions are men of all nations, all colors, all creeds, they are fighting for Democracy and the Four Freedoms for all the peoples of the world.

Many of these soldiers have, alas, died for this high goal.

I believe there will never be peace in the world until people achieve what they have fought and died for.

Africans are people.

Most Popular Soviet Writer

During the past 27 years, the works of Maxim Gorky have been published in 66 languages of the Soviet Union. During this period 41,858,000 copies of his books were published, of which 36,585,000 were



Eslanda Goode Robeson (Mrs. Paul Robeson), author of *African Journey*.

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NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT! OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present SONO OSATO-NANCY WALKER in

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Zoya originally presented as THE LIFE and LOVE of Zoya

THE URAL FRONT RUSSIAN ARSENAL OF VICTORY

THUNDER ROCK with MICHAEL BARBARA EDGAR MULLEN

Ural Front At Irving Pl. Today

Ural Front, popular Soviet film, will be shown with the English film *Thunder Rock*, beginning today at the Irving Pl., 14 St. and Union Square. The films will be shown for one week.

Demonstrate Against Franco at Consulate

More than 250 New Yorkers near the Spanish Consulate yesterday afternoon vowed that the war will not be over until Franco is ousted and democracy restored in Spain.

Seamen who had been torpedoed, and representatives of Spanish language organizations, the CIO Transport Workers

"Break diplomatic relations with Franco now," "Pass RH 312 to avert World War III," "Boycott Spanish Goods," "Our ship was bombed by Spain-based German bombers," "30,000 Germans naturalized in Spain since V-E Day," "Spanish industry is German controlled."

Robert Raven blinded in the fight against Axis intervention in Spain, made others see more plainly when he cried loud enough for the Franco consul many stories above to hear: "Our boys' work is not done so long as Madrid is still in the hands of the beast." He denounced the Spanish Blue Legion, which fought against the Soviets and protected Nazi ammunition destined to kill Americans in Italy.

James Longhi, "blew his top off," as he put it, about the Liberty ship Woodrow Wilson which had just brought a cargo to Spain. Longhi told how in 1943 he saw English and American ships sunk in Gibraltar harbor by Axis agents operating in Spain. Despite the vehement protest, he said, the State Department was silent. And then Longhi's own ship was blown up by what British engineers said was time bombs. These had been planted by fascists off the coast of Spain.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., said: "Because I am a Negro I must cry out against injustice in all parts of the world. I cannot be free if there is anti-Semitism anywhere, or if the colored people of the Far East are enslaved by the

Lincoln Vets Back Anti-Franco Petition

The petition campaign initiated by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom in support of the anti-Franco Coffee Resolution (H.R. 312), was vigorously endorsed last night by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The drive to secure 1,000,000 signatures demanding that Congress favor a rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with the fascist-Falangist regime was hailed by the Brigade leaders as a powerful follow-up to the unanimous repudiation of Franco at the San Francisco conference. In a resolution sent to all Spanish veterans and all posts of the Brigade, the executive board urged "an intensive and energetic campaign to reach every anti-fascist, every friend of democracy, every patriotic American, with the petition."

Japanese, and no American can be free unless I also am free."

One of the best ways to help free the Spanish people, he added, is for America to set an example of real democracy, freedom and happiness. Then our words, he said, will be taken more seriously.

Other speakers included Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the New York County ALP; Harry Martel, Furriers Joint Council educational director; Joseph Sweat, of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

War Dept. Slams Red-Baiting

(Continued from Page 3)

justice to Communists, and 2nd Lt. Joseph Lash.

Lash was treated in a different manner from the other 15, when Burton observed that he had been "president of the American Student Union (May 1938), which has been exposed as a Communist front by the testimony of Lash himself before the special committee on un-American activities on Jan. 21 1942."

Burton, like Goering, must feel like reaching for a gun when he hears the word "culture." In his section of Marc Blitzstein, he accused him of being "a musician, composer and dramatist" ... whose "plays and songs" ... "The Cradle Will Rock, Class Conscious Blues, Moscow Met-

ro, Songs of Freedom, No for An Answer ... have been produced by Communist cultural movements throughout the country."

The War Department remarked bluntly:

"Through its Intelligence investigations the War Department has been familiar with the civilian background of these officers and soldiers. ... these investigations ... did not lead the Army to conclude that any of these men was disaffected or disloyal."

"The performance by these officers and soldiers of their military duties during the last three years has clearly evidenced their loyalty to this country and to the principles for which this country is fighting."

45 to Testify Against Petain

PARIS, July 18 (UP).—State Prosecutor Andre Mornet today arrayed an imposing list of at least 45 witnesses who will testify against Henri Philippe Petain when he goes on trial for his life Monday, charged with treason.

Four former premiers were among the witnesses—Paul Reynaud, Edouard Daladier, Leon Blum and Edouard Herriot.

Fernand de Brinon, Petain's ambassador to German authorities in Paris during the occupation, will be called to testify that Petain offered French troops to the Germans to help repel any Allied invasion.

Snyder Confirmed as War Mobilizer

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The Senate today unanimously confirmed the nomination of St. Louis banker John W. Snyder to succeed Fred M. Vinson as War Mobilization and Reconversion Director.

The Senate also confirmed the reappointment of Arthur J. Altmeyer of Wisconsin as a member of the Social Security Board for a term ending Aug. 13, 1951.

Daily-Worker

New York, Thursday, July 19, 1945



How Superforts worked with dreadnoughts and carriers of U.S. and British fleets in the greatest smash to date against Japan is shown in map above. Japanese predict invasion soon.

Demands Hearing on Ross Ouster From OPA

Paul O'Dwyer, attorney of 40 Wall St., yesterday announced he was acting as counsel for Paul L. Ross, suspended Chief OPA Enforcement Executive, and stated that he would demand a public hearing before an impartial judge or board.

Mr. O'Dwyer declared: "I am sure it will be a surprise to everybody as it was to me that while in so-called changes, Mr. Woolley says, 'You have the right to refute the charges,' he makes the shocking statement that he has already 'decided to remove' Mr. Ross from his position. In other words, he gives Mr. Ross the right to a hanging but not to a trial."

"It was inevitable, in view of Mr. Woolley's oft-expressed attitude of opposition to national OPA enforcement policies that he would find Ross' consistent ad-

herence to these policies an impediment to his personal preferences."

In a statement expressing gratitude to O'Dwyer for concerning himself in the case, Ross said:

"My suspension is the climax of a continuous effort by Mr. Woolley to prevent aggressive price, rent and rationing enforcement. It is my obligation as a public official to resist this attack on the vigorous enforcement policy established by the national OPA and carried out by me and my regional enforcement staff."

Chinese Recapture Kanhsien

CHUNGKING, July 18 (UP).—Chinese troops yesterday recaptured Kanhsien, site of a former American air base in Kiangsi province, overcoming resistance in a five-day street battle, a communique announced today.

Fall of the city came as other Chinese forces converged on Kweilin, another major air base and communications center, from three directions. The main force was driving up from the southwest and besieging Yungfu, only 32 miles away. Another column was attacking from Liangkang, 14 miles west of the Kwangsi province capital, while a third was aimed at Hsinganhsien, 32 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Turin Workers Hit Fascist Newspaper

TURIN, Italy, July 18 (UP).—Two thousand factory workers stormed the plant of the newspaper La Stampa today following its first appearance since partisans liberated this city April 25.

The attackers carried banners condemning La Stampa as a fascist paper and accusing it of having libeled partisans.

The workers forced their way in and smashed machinery. Many persons on both sides were severely beaten.

La Stampa had been converted into a "non-partisan" paper published as an official journal supported by the Allied psychological warfare branch. It had been opposed by Communists and Socialist newspapers as reactionary.

After the rioting ceased, the crowd shouted for American provincial commissioner Col. Hannibal Flore, Westchester County, N. Y. He told them La Stampa was published as a result of orders from London and Washington and would continue to publish despite demonstrations until those orders were countermanded.

La Stampa was owned by the Fiat automobile family during the Mussolini regime. It uses paper stocks which might otherwise go to five other newspapers in Turin, all of them patriotic organs.

Lord Haw Haw Trial Postponed

LONDON, July 18 (UP).—William Joyce, the infamous Lord Haw Haw who broadcast Nazi propaganda from Germany, today heard Old Bailey Court consent to his application for a postponement of his trial for treason until Sept. 11.

JERSEY CITY, July 18 (UP).—Records of both the Hudson County and State Bureaus of Vital Statistics disclosed today that the birth of a William Joyce here (at 664 Summit Ave.) on July 26, 1906, was registered by a midwife in August of that year.

Both bureaus emphasized there was nothing in the records to indicate whether this William Joyce was Lord Haw Haw.

2,000 Fight Fires On Pacific Slope

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18 (UP).—Nearly 2,000 men fought fires on the Pacific slope today as Oregon foresters predicted the worst blaze since 1929 would soon be under control.

The fire, raging in northwestern Oregon, covers more than 22,000 acres. It was estimated that 15,000,000 feet of timber in cut logs, as well as many growing trees, have been destroyed.

Two forest fires in California were caused by airplane crashes.

